



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 405.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### CHEAP STATIONERY.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
ARE NOW SHOWING A PARCEL OF—  
**CHEAP STATIONERY.**  
  
**MACHINE AND HAND MADE**  
**FOOLSCAP, LETTER & NOTE PAPERS.**  
  
**CHEAP PRIVATE**  
**AND**  
**COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.**  
**BLOTTING PAPER.**  
**SCRIBBLING AND MEMORANDUM**  
**BLOCKS.**  
**OFFICE SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.**  
  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**  
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$3,333,333-33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,553-27.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
LEE SING, Esq., | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YOK MOON, Esq., | CHU CHEK NUNG, Esq.,  
**MANAGER—HO AMEI.**

**MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at**  
**CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.**

**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553-95

**TOTAL CAPITAL and**  
**ACCUMULATIONS, &c.,.....Tls. 940,553-95**  
May, 1882.....

**DIRECTORS.**  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. FINCKVOSS, Esq., | Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

**HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.**  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

**LONDON BRANCH:**  
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

**RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,**  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

**POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all**  
**parts of the World.**  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
**Agents.**

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

**THE Undersigned have been appointed**  
**AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD**  
**OF UNDERWRITERS.**

**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN**  
**SHIPPING.**

**Agents,**  
**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

**WOO LIN YUEN**  
**Secretary.**

**HEAD OFFICE,**  
**No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.**  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

## Intimations.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF**  
**CANTON, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of Twenty  
per cent. upon Contributions for the Year  
1882 has this day been DECLARED.  
Warrants may be had on Application at the  
office of the Society on and after the 21st inst.  
By order of the Board.

**DOUGLAS JONES,**  
**Acting Secretary.**  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [359]

**LOST.**

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between  
Munty Pier and Government House,  
A GOLD LOCKET with MONOGRAM and  
CHAIN.

The Finder will be REWARDED if necessary,  
on RETURNING the same to the  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH'S OFFICE.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1883. [140]

## Auctions.

### FURNITURE SALE.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.** have been in-  
structed by R. LOWE, Esq., No. 1, Mosque  
Street, to Sell by Public Auction, on  
**SATURDAY,**

the 19th instant, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

Comprising—

CRETONNE COVERED CHAIRS and  
COUCHES, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, CROCK-  
ERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, BED-  
STEADS, WARDROBES, TOILET  
GLASSES, DRESSING TABLES, PIC-  
TURES, &c., &c.

Also,  
A COTTAGE PIANO by BUSCHMAN.  
Catalogues will be issued.

**TERMS—As usual.**  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,**  
**Auctioneers.**  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1883. [378]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WITH reference to the late CHEA KAI  
TUNG, Manager and Partner of YEE  
CHONG HONG, No. 60, Bonham Strand, who  
left for Fokien to celebrate his mother's  
obsequies, but died a month after arrival there,  
at the request of his wife, concubine, son, &c.,  
the settlement of the accounts of the above firm  
and deceased's private accounts, have, by the  
permission of the Supreme Court, been entrusted  
to **GAN KONG POY, ON SING CHOW, and**  
**CHEA PHOO GEAN.** Notice is given that the  
accounts up to the end of Yam Ng Year have  
been settled, and deceased's interest therein  
ended. The YEE CHONG FIRM's Partners are  
now as follows—**DON JOAQUIN B. LIMJAP,**  
**LUM CHEU TO, LUM HUM LIM, CHOI**  
**LIM SANG, CHONG KONG CHEUNG, LUM**  
**HOCK CHIN and CHEA HU KEE, &c.**

**GAN KONG POY, ON SING CHOW,**  
**CHEA PHOO GEAN,** Trustees.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [356]

### NOTICE.

**M. R. ANTONIO JOSE DA FONSECA** is  
AUTHORISED to Sign my name per pro-  
curation from this date.

**M. A. DOS REMEDIOS.**  
Macao, 26th April, 1883. [333]

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of the late **WILLIAM**  
**EDWARD HENRY DUNN** in Our Firm  
ceased on the 28th March last.

**DUNN, MELBYE & Co.**  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [358]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

**No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,**  
**No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,**  
late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

**No. 7, GARDEN ROAD** (at present occupied  
by Messrs. DEETJEN & Co., and will be vacant  
on the 30th June next).

**No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.**  
Apply to

**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

### TO LET.

**A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)**  
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The  
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-  
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

**D. NOWROJEE,**  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

### TO LET.

**FOR ONE YEAR** from June next, the New  
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot  
25, now roofed in and nearly completed, the  
property of Mr. J. EUSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to  
**BIRD & PALMER.**  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

**G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.**

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to **MELCHERS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

### FOR SALE.

**EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."**

**A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S**  
**PATENT FRESH WATER**  
**CONDENSERS.**

**THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.**  
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
Gallons per day.

Apply to **G. FENWICK & Co.,**  
Victoria Foundry,  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1883. [328]

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

**FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS**  
**C O K E**  
IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.  
**COAL TAIL IN BARRELS.**  
**CHOY CHEW.**  
320, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [262]

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

**SEVERAL GOOD PONIES** suitable for  
Hack, Carriage Ponies or jumpers.  
Apply to **R. FRASER SMITH,**  
Hongkong Telegraph Office,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883.

## Intimations.

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

# SAYLE & CO.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

**WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.**  
CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.  
NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.  
SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.  
GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.  
WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.  
MULL CORD MUSLINS.  
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.  
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.  
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.  
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

### EX S.S. "GLENOGLE."

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.  
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.  
FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.  
Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.  
CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.  
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.  
Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.  
Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.  
A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.  
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.  
INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

**A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**  
**SAYLE & CO.**  
**VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

# ARRIVED

EX S.S. "GLENARTNEY."

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

### LADIES' FASHIONABLE

## STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

ALSO,

### CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S

## STRAW HATS.

# ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [360]

# KELLY & WALSH'S

## LIST OF NEWLY IMPORTED TOBACCOES AND CIGARETTES.

### TOBACCOES.

**RICHMOND GEM CURLY CUT.**  
**SWEET CAPORAL.**  
**HALF CAPORAL.**  
**CAPORALS.**

**TRIPLE ALLIANCE.**  
**EXTRA BRIGHT VIRGINIA.**  
**LONG CUT VIRGINIA.**  
**TURKISH MIXTURE.**

**COCK ROBIN.**  
**BRIGHT AMERICAN BIRD'S EYE.**  
**UGLY CUT (CAVENDISH).**  
**PERIQUE VIRGINIA MIXTURE.**  
**VETERAN.**  
**WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.**

**HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS; MANILA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,**  
**THOROUGHLY WELL SEASONED.**

**NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.**

New Assortment of Cut Scraps.  
New Passe Partouts.  
Call Bells.  
New Photo Albums for Cabinets only.  
News Cutting Scrap Books.  
Canton Drawing Pencils in Boxes of 6 Grades.  
Skeleton Guard Books.  
Invoice Guard Books.  
Prepared Charcoal for Drawing.

**SPECIALTY—ANTI COCKROACH VARNISH** effectually prevents the destruction of  
Books by Cockroaches. It neither injures the binding, nor produces the objectionable sticky  
appearance common with Chinese Varnishes.—Sole Proprietors.

**KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.**  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1883. [560]

### TOBACCOES—(CONTINUED.)

**OLD JUDGE.**  
**HAPPY THOUGHT—Medium Strength.**  
**DOLLAR BRAND—Full Strength.**  
**STAR MIXTURE—Mild.**  
**GOLDEN EAGLE—Medium Strength.**

### CIGARETTES.

**LITTLE BEAUTIES.**  
**OLD JUDGE.**  
**CAPORAL.**  
**HALF CAPORAL.**  
**RICHMOND GEM.**  
**RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.**

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and  
Steward.

**FARES.**  
1st Class, 2nd Class.  
Hongkong to Marseilles, \$300, \$240.

**RETURN TICKETS** are now granted by  
the Steamers of this line available for the  
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the  
date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for  
which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-  
embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

**6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.**  
**12 ".....560.....445.**  
Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1883. [335]

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,**  
**COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,**  
**PORT SAID, AND ISTANBUL.**  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,  
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ONDRA, and the  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

**THE Company's Steamship.**

**"BERENICE."**  
Captain P. Crilovich, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at  
NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [382]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

**FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.**  
**THE Steamship**

**"PING-ON."**  
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 16th inst., at  
DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [379]

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND**  
**CALCUTTA.**  
**THE Steamship**

**"CRYSTAL."**  
Captain R. A. Darling, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 16th instant,  
at Two P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [365]

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW  
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,  
FIJI and TASMANIA.)

**THE Eastern and Australian Steamship**  
**Company's Chartered Steamer**  
**"GORDON CASTLE."**

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)  
will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 15th May.  
Contents and Value of Packages must be  
declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1883. [327]

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.**  
**THE Company's Steamship**

**"DIAMANTE."**  
Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above  
Ports, TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at FIVE  
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
**General Managers.**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [381]

**FOR MANILA, (DIRECT.)**  
**THE Spanish Steamship**

**"BUTUAN."**  
Captain Ojinaga, will be despatched for the  
above Port, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at  
FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DUNN, MELBYE & Co.**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [380]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE**  
**DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**

**THE Steamship**

**"LIBAN."**  
Candolle, Commander, will sail at 4 P.M., on  
MONDAY, the 21st May, for MARSEILLES,  
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at  
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection  
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line  
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,  
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the  
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
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Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and  
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**FARES.**  
1st Class, 2nd Class.  
Hongkong to Marseilles, \$300, \$240.

**RETURN TICKETS** are now granted by  
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undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the  
date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for  
which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-  
embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

**6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.**  
**12 ".....560.....445.**  
Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1883. [335]

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,**  
**COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,**  
**PORT SAID, AND ISTANBUL.**  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,  
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ONDRA, and the  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

**THE Company's Steamship.**

**"BERENICE."**  
Captain P. Crilovich, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at  
NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [382]

## SAILING VESSELS.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
**THE 3/4 A. II. American Bark**

**"NICHOLAS THAYER."**  
Crosby, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [376]

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
**THE American Bark**

**"C. B. HAZELTINE."**  
Gilley, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [379]

## Shipping.

### SAILING VESSELS.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
**THE American Ship**

**"GUARDIAN."**  
Fletcher, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1882. [303]

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
**THE 3/4 L. I. American Ship**

**"WANDERING JEW."**  
Talpey, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1883.

ALTHOUGH willing to concede that Sir GEORGE BOWEN's proposal to increase the numerical strength of the unofficial element in the Legislative Council of Hongkong may fairly be taken to indicate His Excellency's desire to remove what has undoubtedly been for a considerable time past very unfair treatment of the community, and also as the initiatory movement in a lengthy programme of liberal and enlightened measures of reform, we must not allow ourselves unthinkingly either to over estimate or to place a fictitious value on what at first sight may appear a most generous concession. Governor Bowen has, according to his own statement, already satisfied himself that the present constitution of the Legislative Council is wholly inadequate for the proper discussion and settlement of our public affairs, and firmly believes that the community at large will be better represented and satisfied, while the Government will be more fully informed, and, at the same time, strengthened by the weighty support of public opinion, if the number of unofficial members is considerably increased. A person inclined to evil might be inclined to ask how Sir GEORGE BOWEN, who has only attended one meeting of the Council and that on the occasion of his taking the oath of office, can pretend to know whether the present constitution of our legislative assembly is satisfactory or otherwise; however, as no useful end can be served by being hypercritical in unimportant matters of detail, it is sufficient for us that His Excellency's expression of opinion is only too well founded. Now let us briefly glance at the changes (?) proposed.

Governor Bowen, after premising that there are at the present moment only two unofficial representatives, promises forthwith to recommend to Her Majesty's Government that for the future there shall be six unofficial members. With all due respect to His Excellency, we would beg leave to point out that his statement as to the present strength of our unofficial legislators is not quite accurate, and further that, if Earl Derby sanctions his proposal to increase the number to six, we shall only be in exactly the same position in regard to the relative strength of the official and unofficial sections as when Sir JOHN POKER HENNESSY left Hongkong. The unofficial members two years ago were Messrs. P. RYAN, W. KESWICK, NO CHOW, J. M. PRICE, F. BULKLEY, JOHNSON and E. R. BRILLIUS. So far as the community is

aware the whole of these six gentlemen are still members of the Council. If such is not the case, we are quite certain that many citizens of this Colony would be glad to know which of them have ceased to represent our interests, and for what reasons. The place of Mr. KESWICK, we are of course aware, was taken by Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON, thus reducing the effective strength of the non-official element to five, but then the appointment of the Registrar-General to a seat at the Council must be taken as a set-off against the sixth unofficial member now advocated by the Governor. Messrs. RYAN, JOHNSON, PRICE, and BRILLIUS are still in the colony, and if either of them resigned, we assume that it was the duty of the official administering the government to appoint, in the interests of the public, a suitable citizen to the vacancy. Mr. NO CHOW has been absent from Hongkong for a considerable time, and we learn that in all likelihood his return may be delayed for an indefinite period; however, be that as it may, we consider that if it were imperative to appoint Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON to temporarily take the place of Mr. W. KESWICK it was equally as necessary to appoint a Chinese member of Council as *locum tenens* for Mr. NO CHOW. It is only fair to state that for all the late bungling and blundering in our legislative affairs Sir GEORGE BOWEN can in no way be held responsible. That eminently respectable official the Honourable WILLIAM HENRY MARSH C.M.G., and the other able men who administered (?) the affairs of the Colony from the departure of Governor HENNESSY to the arrival of his successor, would appear to have a good deal to answer for!

The project advocated by Sir GEORGE BOWEN that the number of our unofficial legislators shall be permanently increased has our hearty approval, and we see no reason to doubt that EARL DERBY will sanction what, after all, is really no innovation. As above stated, to Governor HENNESSY belongs whatever credit may be due for raising the strength of the unofficial element to the figure now proposed by Sir GEORGE BOWEN, and it may be noted that the former ruler earned for himself no inconsiderable amount of ill will for what was considered at the time an outrageous infringement on the assumed rights and privileges of a chosen few. For appointing a Chinese legislator to represent the views and interests of the influential Chinese residents of Hongkong, Governor HENNESSY was most grossly abused and vilified by a servile press and a prejudiced and narrow-minded auto-cracy, and yet we see that, both with regard to the number of unofficial members and the introduction into the Council of a Chinese element, the greatly maligned, policy of the so-called "Merciful Man" has been, so far, faithfully adhered to by our present ruler.

## TELEGRAMS.

## DEPARTURE OF LORD DUFFERIN FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, 14th May.

Lord Dufferin leaves Constantinople on the 15th May for London, and will call at Vienna and Paris. Mr. Waddington is stopping at Berlin, on a reported political mission, before going on to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Czar.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. GLADSTONE. It is said, is writing a book on "The Evidence of Christianity."

A TELEGRAM has been received from Germany announcing that the two men-of-war—*Chilhuah* and *Kangai*—purchased in that country, have left for Japan.

SAYS the Nagsaki Express of the 5th inst.—The Russian flag-ship *Skobloff*, which left here on the 30th ult., returned again under sail on the evening of the 28th, in a disabled condition, owing to having broken her propeller. She was docked on Monday morning for the purpose of making good the defect, which is not yet completed.

LAU Ah, a mat packer, was sent to the "Retreat" this morning for one month's board and lodging with hard labor, by Captain Thomsett for assaulting a pal with a fan dagger yesterday. It appears the valiant Lau wanted to go to his own country and had no passage money of his own, so he went to a relative of his who is a chair coolie and asked for a loan. The relative refused his kinsman the money for the simple reason that he had none. Lau did not accept the refusal in a quiet way and resorted to the use of the fan dagger to make his relative amenable. The dagger was taken out of his hand by some other coolies who were present.

WE were not greatly surprised the other day to observe the enterprising "Banian," with his usual execrable taste, interfering with Paul Pry pertinently into a matter which he must have known right well was intended to be kept strictly private. Of course we could review the *Magpie*, that latest addition to the literary enterprise of Hongkong, and give a cheery word of encouragement to the energetic editor and his willing coadjutors; but as it is distinctly stated that the *Magpie* is compiled "for private circulation only" our pen is chained, and common decency forbids our doing more than thanking the courteous editor for having afforded us a quarter of an hour's agreeable reading.

THE *Hogo News* is informed that all the cargo of the *Canarvonshire* has been removed from the vessel to junk, but the steamer itself is fast going to pieces.

ACCORDING to a recent speech in the Cortes, the Spanish army is surprisingly "over-generated," having one general to every 518 men. In France the proportion is one to 1,566; in England one to 1,759, and in Germany one to 1,514.

THE Corsini Palace in the Lagrara at Rome has been bought by the Italian Government for 2,500,000 francs (say £100,000), to be used as a "Palace of Science," one of the buildings voted in the plan for the reorganization of the city of Rome.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Durban, South Africa, on the 5th ult. that Mapoch has expressed himself as anxious for peace with the Transvaal, and has offered the Boers a large war indemnity, in addition to the payment of a tribute in future, on condition of being allowed to retain possession of his stronghold. The Boers, however, demand his unconditional surrender, and hostilities have now been resumed.

PROMINENT officials connected with the railways throughout Great Britain, have been in consultation with respect to recent outrages, and as a result the railway companies have resolved upon the organization of a protective corps, whose duty it will be to watch suspicious persons traveling on the roads, and to guard against the carriage of parcels supposed to be for use in the prosecution of unlawful and disloyal designs.

FROM the report of Mr. H. E. Hobson, commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, on the trade of that port for 1882, it appears, remarks the *Courier*, that the supply of coal from the Kaiping mines has already caused a diminution in the quantity imported from Japan and elsewhere. During last year Kaiping Colliery coal was shipped for steamers' use to the extent of 8,185 tons, valued at HK. Tls. 35,833. Coke (513 tons), also made at Kaiping, was shipped to Shanghai and Foochow, on trial apparently. It is also reported that a brisk trade has sprung up at the pit's mouth for what in Europe would be considered inferior coal, but which is taken at from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per ton, for use at brick and lime kilns, distilleries, etc.; whilst some 60,000 tons of superior quality have been raised and disposed of at Tientsin and elsewhere. The Colliery is now connected with the Peiho by a canal, and a depot has been established at Liu-chia-chuang, a village situated some 9 miles above the Taku Forts. Two wharves, of 130 feet in length, are now ready at this spot for vessels to come alongside of, and it is anticipated that considerable shipments of coal for the southern ports will soon commence.

COMMENTING on the appointment of Sir Harry Parkes as Minister to China, the Shanghai *Mercury* says:—Sir Harry Parkes as British Minister to China, is the right man in the right place. Some twelve years ago, the British Government had selected him for the post. But it is diplomatic etiquette that if a friendly Court, to whom a Minister is appointed, expresses their dislike to receiving him, another appointment is made. It was so with Sir Harry Parkes. The Court of Peking conveyed their objection to have to receive him, and after some years passed in attempting to get some other competent man to fill the post, Sir Thomas Wade was appointed, *faute de mieux*. This *pis aller* has made such a mess of British interests in China, that the Government has at last sent a man capable of making the Chinese respect the treaty rights of the British merchant in China. We may regard the appointment of Sir Harry Parkes as a reversal of the policy of Sir Thomas Wade, and a determination to have the Treaty Rights, obtained by the Allied Expedition, at length carried out. The Court of Peking show no desire to remain on friendly terms with any foreign Power, and their wishes and the mischievous views of their First and Second Grand Secretaries are not likely to be consulted in the least by the Foreign Office.

CHINESE punctilio, says the *St. James's Budget*, is trying to make Europeans, and many will rejoice to hear of the triumph of the German Minister, Herr von Brandt, over the Tung-ti Yamen. A German ship was plundered by Chinese pirates about a year ago. The provincial authorities refused redress. The matter was brought before the Yamen and clearly proved. The German Minister then said to Wang Ta-jen, now in disgrace for bribery—"To save delay, send a telegram. Letters take so long." Whereupon Wang, who did not like the duty at all, said, "Impossible; not even in the darkest days of the Chow dynasty were telegrams sent." Deliberation is necessary, and the discussion between our two nations must be ceremonial. Besides, I cannot consent to agitate the minds of the local officers by a sudden order. Letters shall be prepared and sent, and all will go well. Allow me to tell your Excellency that patience is a quality of a superior man." Herr von Brandt took the lesson and bided his time. This came in the beginning of the year. A messenger arrived at the Consulate in hot haste to announce from the Yamen: "A German frigate has landed a guard on Chinese soil at Swatow. This is an unheard-of irregularity. Be good enough to wire instantly to the captain telling him to take himself, his guard, and his frigate out of that, and the Yamen will settle the rest with you here." To which the German Minister replied: "To refuse the Yamen's request gives me an indescribable anguish; but to send a telegram is impossible. The eagles Puffendorf and Grotius would rise from their graves to haunt me were I to do so." Besides, the nerves of a captain in the German navy cannot be agitated by a telegram. No, Excellency, I cannot comply with your request. By-and-by I shall by post receive details of the Swatow case. These shall be carefully considered, and I will then deliver solemn judgment. Be patient, Ta-jen, and all will go well. Everything shall be done ceremoniously and with deliberation as your wise men advise." He pleased to receive the assurance of my dispassionate consideration.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending May 13th, 1883:—European 185, Chinese 2,351; total 2,536.

AN Indian merchant once took an elephant to a fair for sale. No sooner had he arrived than he noticed a European, who, without saying a word, walked round and round the elephant, examining it attentively on all sides. The merchant addressed several questions to him without eliciting a reply. An intending purchaser appeared on the scene, and the merchant turned eagerly to the European and whispered in his ear, "Don't say a word till I have sold the elephant, and I will make you a handsome present." The stranger nodded assent, and remained mute as before. When the bargain was concluded and the money paid, the merchant handed over to the European the purchase money, and said to the mysterious personage, "Now you can speak; I want you to explain how you came to notice the blemish in the left leg of my elephant, which I thought I had managed entirely to conceal?" "A blemish!" replied the silent one. "I discovered nothing; it is the first time I ever saw an elephant in my life, and I examined it out of sheer curiosity."

SAYS the *Daily News* of April 6th—"The *St. James's Gazette* yesterday informed its readers that after the general election 'the *Daily News* itself protested in the strongest terms against a Cabinet with Mr. Gladstone in it.' The note of exclamation probably expresses the writer's own amazement at his own statement. As a matter of fact, before the general election was over, but when the numbers and character of the Liberal majority were practically certain, the *Daily News* insisted that no Liberal Ministry could be formed with any chance of endurance of which Mr. Gladstone was not the head; and that only his positive refusal to take office would make acquiescence in a Granville-Hartington Government possible. We returned to the subject with always increasing emphasis until Mr. Gladstone was sent for by the Queen. We do not wish to take the *St. James's Gazette* too seriously. It is scandalously careless, but not, we dare say, deliberately untruthful. Its attitude to facts is that of an absolute irreconcilable. But a consciousness of its infirmities ought to make it careful. Swift discoursed of the art of political lying. The *St. James's Gazette*, like that master of the higher politics, Polonius, uses no art at all. It does not consciously lie at all. Its absolute incapacity to see what is under its eyes, or to recollect what is in the memory of all the world, innocently subverts the same controversial purpose."

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* wires from Rome on the 5th ult. as follows:—The denial by the *Francoisblatt* of the existence of the alleged alliance between Italy, Austria, and Germany is commented on in various states by the Italian Press. Count Kainoky's reply to the Hungarian Deputy, Herr Helfy, is awaited with great interest. Herr Helfy resided for some time in Milan, where he edited a paper, the *Alleanza*, the declared programme of which was an alliance between Italy and Hungary. The existence of a written agreement between Italy, Germany, and Austria is credited here in the best-informed circles, and announced some months ago in the *Daily News*. Its terms are indeed a matter of conjecture, but as Italy's understanding with Germany and Austria was determined by the hostile feeling evoked in this country against France by the Tunis expedition, it seems more than probable that the secrecy of her Western frontier was one of the chief objects Italy sought to secure by this triple alliance. That its scope is purely continental is likewise indicated by the negative policy the Italian Government pursued in the Egyptian question, and by their failure to obtain any counsel or support from Berlin or Vienna when that question was in progress. The *Cöplian Fracas* to-day affirms that a treaty has been signed between Italy and Austria, according to which each country guarantees to the other the integrity of its territory. The Journal further states that the German Government has not entered into any arrangement, but, having been made aware of the Austro-Italian treaty, expressed the greatest satisfaction at its conclusion. This circumstance will, it is added, be mentioned in a special clause of the treaty.

JOHN H. CLARK, master of the British steamer *Banbury*, was before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of assaulting one of the fireman of the said vessel, last Sunday. Thomas McCuskey, fireman, stated that about 8 p.m. on Sunday last he went on board the ship. He and the second engineer had a few words when they referred the matter to the captain. While he was waiting outside the cabin the second engineer was talking to the skipper inside. Captain Clark came out and struck him on the face knocking him down on the hatch before he could speak. The skipper then ordered him forward which order he refused to obey as he had something to say. Upon this the mate came and put him in irons to which he patiently submitted. The third and fourth engineers then dragged him forward. Sometime after he went aft and asked the iron to be taken off him. Then he asked permission to go ashore which was granted. He went to the Police Station where he remained all night. Yesterday he went on board and on reaching the ship the second engineer gave him in charge and he was taken to the Police Hulk. From there he was taken on shore to the Central Station but as no one appeared against him the Inspector discharged him. Captain Clark stated that the fireman came aft and gave him considerable trouble and would not go forward when he was ordered to do so. He pushed McCuskey and he fell down. He afterwards had him put in irons for half an hour. His Worship fined the skipper \$5, and said he would dismiss the cross summons if there was no doubt that the captain had assaulted the fireman. Captain Clark contended that he was highly provoked but Captain Thomsett informed him that he had not pursued the course he should have taken in the matter and that he had no right to take the law into his own hands.

In order to appease the demands of the working people of Paris for cheaper rents, the French Government has awarded a contract for the erection of a large number of dwellings.

CHAN KAU and Chan Ai, shopkeepers, were up before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of obstructing the pathway at Praya West yesterday, by employing a number of coolies in packing and weighing rice thereon. His Worship fined the first defendant in the sum of \$5, the second obstructing being let off on bailing with a couple of Mexicans.

LI AKUM, a cook, was brought before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing clothing and other articles valued at £50, the property of Mr. W. E. Clark, chief officer S.S. *Powan*. Detective Butlin applied for a remand to enable him to make inquiries about the missing property. His Worship remanded the case till the 22nd instant.

CHUN AKUM, mistress of brothel No. 113, was ordered to pay the sum of \$10 this morning for allowing a girl over 8 years of age and under 15 to be in her den. Inspector Lee said he was directed by the Registrar General to prosecute in the case. Defendant stated that the girl had come in to see her mother who is a servant in the house, but she had to fork out the \$10 all the same, which will probably make her more circumspect in the future.

THE Mastodons gave a performance last night, at reduced prices, for the men of the Army and Navy and the merchant sailors in port. A crowded house assembled and thoroughly enjoyed the lengthy programme performed. We hear that another special performance for the Naval and Military will be given before the company leave for Shanghai. A new and attractive programme is advertised for to-night, and as the weather is now all that could be desired, we trust the Mastodons will have a bumper house.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, says the *Whitehall Review*, will very shortly leave London for his new government of Mauritius, but he leaves an interesting memento of himself behind in the shape of a volume on Sir Walter Raleigh—or Raleigh, as Sir John Pope Hennessy pretends to spell the name—and his relations with Ireland. Sir John Pope Hennessy is specially well qualified to deal with the subject, for he has been for years engaged in studying everything that relates to the man and the period of which his book treats. Sir John Hennessy is the owner of Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Youghal, and has spent much time and research in filling it with the books and furniture of the proper period. The library, for example, is remarkably well stored with the productions of the printing presses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

## SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Fayou*, Captain Crow, which arrived here to-day, the 13th inst., from Hongkong, reports that when near Breaker Point she took four men off a waterlogged fishing boat, and went into Swatow and landed them.

The news of Sir Harry Parkes' appointment rather startled the officials here. It was like a galvanic shock to some. The news was wired to Nanking on Sunday morning, but not by the Taotai; perhaps by the Viceroy's banker.

The Imperial commands to Li Hung-chang are dated the 1st of this Chinese moon, and we expect he will be here the day after to-morrow. The First Grand Secretary is still at his home in Anwhuy, but couriers have been sent to him. The buildings in course of construction at Pootung for the China Tannery Company are rapidly approaching completion, and are expected to be completed by the middle of next month. The steamer *Glenarthy* brought out 17 cases of machinery for the above company. The high commands of the Emperor were conveyed a day or two since to the First Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, by telegraph. The Grand Secretary was ordered to take command of the troops of three Viceroys in the South, viz: the Liang Kwang, Yunnan, and Szechwan. He is commanded to settle the difficulty about Annam and to put himself at the head of the troops; then the troops will follow him into action. We have just received a letter from our Tientsin correspondent, saying that he was to return from leave at once, and settle the Franco-Chinese Annam dispute by telegraph with the French. The Court are evidently determined to fight France. The Court are evidently determined to settle the difficulty about Annam and to put himself at the head of the troops; then the troops will follow him into action. We have just received a letter from our Tientsin correspondent, saying that he was to return from leave at once, and settle the Franco-Chinese Annam dispute by telegraph with the French. The Court are evidently determined to fight France. The Court are evidently determined to settle the difficulty about Annam and to put himself at the head of the troops; then the troops will follow him into action. We have just received a letter from our Tientsin correspondent, saying that he was to return from leave at once, and settle the Franco-Chinese Annam dispute by telegraph with the French. 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He is assisted by his two sons, and they are so clever that he is enabled to confine his attention almost exclusively to the study of the distillation and reduction of the "Aether" compound.

When it is stated that one son has acquired what has ever been known in geology, metallurgy, astronomy, photography, chemistry, electricity, heat, physical science and other studies, of which Foreigners of the highest intelligence assume to master but one alone in a life time, it will be seen that such vulgar affairs as the manufacture of torpedoes, Remington rifles, and Armstrong guns must be well within his reach, especially when assisted by his brother, who has been in Europe, where he became sufficiently advanced to return and build, or begin to build, an Arsenal, which unfortunately, the unimportant item of foundations being on a new principle, is now a heap of ruins.

Now, the scilicet Tso Tung-tang sends a Mandarin Peng, formerly connected with the Arsenal at Canton, to depose and replace Li Tai-jen as manager. Kismet, says Li, and retires, to the regret of every one. Peng brings his usual retinue of expectorators, butlers, and with a sympathy for the older Hui's tastes, being himself interested in similar studies, places these two encyclopaedias, his sons, who never did five minutes' practical work in their lives, in charge of all departments with a carte blanche.

Then is seen the result of the influence of their highly trained intellects over that of the regular mechanic. Shut up the Torpedo Factory, as being able to teach nothing more. Close the Rifle Factory, as useless and expensive. Throw hundreds of men out of employ at a day's notice and make those remaining work an hour earlier in the morning and an hour later at night, 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and that at reduced wages! This was their programme. As they can't do without the Armstrong gun factory, go over and drive the engine faster, insist on heavier cuts and quicker speeds; break tools, straps, and machines, and then insolently and arrogantly abuse the men for accidents which common sense predicted and when finally convinced by actual experience that the vulgar mechanic was right and the refined intelligence was wrong, allowing the brute to predominate and proceed to blows.

The "practical" stood patiently, until "intellect" appealed to force, and when practice applied it in return, intellect ran for its wits, and infuriated practice remained master of the field, after insisting on the removal of obnoxious intellect. That the lives of these two ignoramus were spared is due to the interference of Mr. Chai Lao-yu, the second director, who is much respected, and who is badly bruised, but we are glad to say not seriously hurt. The workmen then shouted for the Manager Peng, who, however, in response disappeared more quickly than he came.

Now the usual placards foreshadowed plainly what would and did occur—and the Manager, Peng and the Hui clique are using their utmost influence to give a colour to their acts by trying to arrest and dismiss the workmen whom Hui assaulted, but the men had him under surveillance and were being printed and distributed, stating the terms of the men's viz, that the Hui shall be removed, which has really been done, for their career must now according to Chinese custom and law be virtually over, and that, if the workman whom Hui assaulted is interfered with in any way, every man in the Arsenal will strike work. And there the quarrel stands. The workmen have the best of it, for the officials can only mitigate their own punishment by trying and dismissing the men, and if they do that, the Arsenal is at once an empty lot of engines and beds, and factories surrounding a lot of servile masters.

The Hui who struck the workman was but recently removed from the Polytechnic and is no more worse than the other two who ordered and abetted his actions by all means in their power.

Thus, in a few days—where nothing but peace and progress was known—discontent and mutiny reign.

The men shew their superiority to their masters in that having once demanded the deposition of the obnoxious Hui, and the demand being assented to by the frightened Peng, they returned quietly next morning to their work.

They now placard their demand for the cessation of all steps against their fellow workman who was assaulted, under the threat of a universal strike, and as they are determined and resolute, it will be interesting to watch the course of events and see which side wins. On either hand, as it seems to us, the workmen have the best of it and nothing but defeat awaits the new clique of reorganizers who have thus disorganized a previously well-conducted institution.—Shanghai Mercury.

### SIR HARRY PARKES TO THE RESCUE.

We understand that some of the principal causes of Sir Thomas Wade's resignation were his Chiao-chow Convention *fauto* and the discredit brought upon the British flag by such acts on the part of Chinese officials against British Treaty Rights and against British interests, as the seizure of steam launches at Foochow (Hankow) in the plaintiff's case, the Wu-shih-shan riots, also at Foochow (which the English missionaries, as the *casus belli*), on which occasion he advised with China, but was ousted in his private little scheme for covering his Chiao-chow Convention difficulty, by the astuteness of the Chinese officials of the Fukien province; and further on account of the disrespectful way in which the Eastern Extension, Australasian, and China Telegraph Company has been treated by Li Hung-chang, it being shown and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the British flag, at Peking, had been insulted, and that the Chinese, the latter having been able, on account of their secret (?) agreement with Li Hung-chang, to debar the English company from the right of laying a cable as far in on Chinese soil as they have. The conduct of the Chinese towards the British, in connection with the laying of the Eastern Extension's land end in the vicinity of this port, has been the laughing stock of the foreign diplomatic corps, for months past; at Peking, and many a time have the representatives of other powers asked each other the question, "How long will British interests be allowed to suffer in consequence of Wade's indiscretions?" We also hear that Sir Harry Parkes's first duty will be to obtain, by *force majeure*, if necessary, such rights for the English Company as the Chinese Government has refused to grant, and that the Chinese Government, through the Chinese Consul, has been ordered to Li Hung-chang, the Vice-Roy of China, to have pointed out on more than one occasion lately how this treacherous and dishonourable villain has embroiled his country in undignified diplomatic difficulties, and it is evident that a fresh trouble of great magnitude is about to arise. A great Emperor called the Yellow River, Wade's empire, some other will have to call Li Hung-chang "China's shame"—Shanghai Mercury.

"Oh, excuse me," exclaimed an Arkansas man, after he had been told that "Arkansas is the best place in the world to live in." "My eyes," he said, "I'll have to wear glasses."

### THE PANIC AT HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 8th 1883.

I have purposely delayed writing you in order to obtain as much information as possible concerning the troubles which have so recently threatened us. We have to be thankful, however, that nothing more dreadful than exaggerated rumours have reached us. It is impossible at present either to ascertain or divine the origin of the affair, which was not, fortunately, allowed to develop into anything very serious, owing to the vigilance of the Chinese authorities, whose energy in suppressing everything of a riotous tendency is both unflinching and praiseworthy, and whose summary method of dealing with such turbulent and discontented characters as the leaders in this latest movement are, is worthy of the highest commendation, they (the Chinese authorities) having decapitated no fewer than forty of the delinquents. Of course there has been no small amount of excitement, and we have had abundant material for conversation during the past week. As I have already observed, we are painfully ignorant of the why and wherefore of the disturbance, and are quite undecided as to whether we should accept the present pacific appearances as a guarantee of future quietness, or whether we should keep our loins girded and ready for emergencies, and thus prevent the possibility of our being surprised by any such other and equally unexpected and unwelcome portent of what we may expect from the tender mercies of an infuriated Chinese mob. The different stories told accounting for the scare (for happily it was nothing else) are strangely conflicting and irreconcilable to each other, for you hear one band that the mercenaries composing the revolutionary body are all disbanded soldiers and who, being too lazy to work and too proud to beg, have adopted a system of rapine and pillage as the easiest method of securing and eking out a miserable existence. They seem to have adopted as their motto "powder, panic, plunder," and acting under the influence of that brutality in their natures which could only suggest such a system, have formed themselves into a sort of brigandage, scouring the surrounding country in search of victims, and woe to those who have the misfortune to fall into their clutches.

Again, you hear the movement originated in a desire for revenge, owing to the Taotai of Hankow having some two years ago been the means of causing a local gentleman to be put to an ignominious death. It appears this man was an offender against the Government, but received a pardon for his crimes on distributing his estates (which seem to have been pretty extensive) amongst his former tenants. This he did, but very soon afterwards some pretext was found for beheading him. He, however, made his former tenants take an oath to avenge his death on the Taotai whenever a favourable opportunity should present itself. The tenants seemed to think the time had come to fulfil their promise and intended murdering the Taotai, robbing the banks and stores, and setting fire to the town.

Others again profess to see in the disquiet which has prevailed the cloud no bigger than a man's hand; foreboding a machine over all the land, and a calamitous future for China, nothing less, indeed, than another rebellion in embryo, adding as an additional argument that it was from similar insignificant beginnings arose the late Taiping Rebellion, assuming as it finally did those gigantic proportions which are now manifest of history.

This last solution of the enigma has many believers among the Chinese, who will tell you that the present is the perfect preparation made by the rioters for a simultaneous attack on Wu-chang, Hankow and Hankow, of bonfire ready to be kindled, and leaders ready to march with their several gangs to deeds of glorious bloodshed and plunder, that the strength of the revolutionary body was something like 6,000 men all armed, and commanded by some of the bravest men the world has ever known; and I venture to add some of the most murderous desperadoes. Without waiting to comment on any of the above theories, I will relate as briefly as possible what has actually occurred within our sight and hearing during the last nine or ten days.

I think it was on Sunday, 29th April, we first heard the rumours of an intended rising amongst the natives, but were unable to ascertain whether the movement was an anti-foreign one or was merely some trouble amongst some of the rival factions, as there are a number of these latter up here. Nothing of any importance occurring in connection with those rumours was we supposed to treat them somewhat lightly and with no larger batifol than a billiard table and no more formidable for than the markers; we were blowing some very pretty music out of our own trumpets, indeed it would have been the height of folly for any number of assailants to have attacked us (five in number) just then. We had no fears. Fear argues a degenerate mind and consequently could not be admitted.

On Monday, while you were enjoying yourselves at the Races, the plot thickened, and we eagerly listened to all the *on dit* which were alike weird and crooked, but not sufficiently terrifying to cause any serious alarm. In the evening the following story was circulated. Somewhere in the Hankow city, where the natives are largely employed making nails for tea-boxes, and brass ornaments and utensils of all kinds, some minor mandarin had his attention attracted to a steady influx of strange and objectionable looking wretches, who were carrying away what might be described as fewer than ten notes of warning, to the Taotai, who it seems was very suspicious of the authenticity of these notes and declined waiting into any trap which might have been laid for him with his eyes open, but he sent some of his emissaries to the mandarin with instructions to arrest any of the "suspects" he thought fit. Two were arrested and taken to the Yamen and there confessed their complicity in a scheme to sack and burn the towns of Wu-chang and Hankow. They also admitted the existence of a society and gave the necessary information as to marks, signs, &c., whereby the "brothers" could be distinguished. This led to the arrest on Tuesday and Wednesday of over 100 members of this gang, the effect of which on the minds of the peace-abiding citizens may be easily imagined. The rumours thus substantially supported, created the utmost consternation in the cities and a general panic ensued. Thousands of the natives fled from the city to the country, carrying away what notes of warning they could; indeed, the roads were crowded until the gates were shut on Wednesday night, and then the frightened populace turned in the other direction and took passage down the river in steamers, junks, and even sampans. This was a grand harvest for the rascals, for "fates which but a day previously were called 'evil' at 1000 *cash* were now paid with 100 *cash* and no questions asked. During these two days the revenue of the Hankow city was taken. The crisis may be said to have reached its height on Thursday, and it is estimated that something like 50,000 people had left their homes. There was a complete cessation of business and all the stores were shut. The soldiers on the city wall were supplied with ball cartridges and the military Mandarins received instructions from their superiors to permit no retreat of the people. The correspondence fully justified the name of a little bit of generalised anxiety on this day, and the Chairman of the Council with characteristic energy had the number of native constables in the Settlement doubled and supplied with swords. The British Consul with characteristic cautiousness and zeal for his own safety, ordered his private constable to "surround" the Consulate and defend it from all marauders, and each of us, with characteristic apprehension of unknown and coming evil, held our breath and waited, and finally the event, of which all these things are but the shadow, with characteristic wilfulness and perversity, blew over as quietly as could be desired, filling us with a feeling, perhaps, rather of disappointment than relief, and without so much as scorching a hair or scratching one's flesh, ended in—well, no, not in smoke, but in blood, since a lot have already told you over 40 of these poor misguided wretches paid the penalty of their offence with their lives. Twelve of the prisoners were tried and beheaded on Saturday, and on Sunday p.m. the number of decapitations had reached thirty-eight, on Monday, 7th instant, forty, and I hear of one or two more to-day. Heads have been sent to Wu-chang and others are exposed in baskets in Hankow and Hankow. I went to see the one at the Hankow West gate, but, ugh! it was a ghastly spectacle, a terrible warning to the rising generation should they ever be tempted to follow in the steps of evil-doers. Other heads have been sent to the surrounding villages where they are to be exhibited on some conspicuous elevation.

Proclamations have been issued by the respective Governors of Honan and Hupeh denouncing the leaders and instigators of the recent movement as traitors to their country and their Empire, as having sinned before Heaven and in the sight of the law, and calling on the people to assist in suppressing all such anarchical agitations, and offering a reward of 500,000 *cash* for the head centre, and six other rewards of 200,000 *cash* each, for the apprehension of six other important leaders; so although everything is quiet enough just now, I think from the above that I am safe to argue we have not by any means heard the last of this attempted rising, and it remains to be seen what measures the authorities will take to ensure their own safety in the event of another and more disastrous outbreak.—Courier.

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### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D.R. steamer *Feronia* left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 20th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Berzina* left Singapore for this port on the 13th instant, and may expected here on or about the 20th.

The Scottish Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Kong Beng*, from Glasgow, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 21st.

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air is in shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is signified after two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, is indicated by a light breeze, 4 is a moderate breeze, 7 to 8 fresh, 9 to 10 strong, 11 to 12 heavy, 13 to 15 violent.—State of Weather, B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzly, F. Foggy, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Lightning, M. Misty, O. Overcast, P. Passing showers, Q. Squally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Bad threatening, V. Variable, W. Stormy, Z. Calm. The amount of Rain, is indicated by the figures in the shaded squares of their significations. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon), are registered from 2 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.



## Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Nothing in the shape of actual transfers has been reported this forenoon, nor are there many movements of importance to chronicle. Stocks generally are slightly weaker all round. Banks are on offer at 180 per cent. premium for the end of the month; without, however, leading to business. Insurance stocks are still out of favor at reduced rates. North China fails to find purchasers at 160, and there are sellers of Cantons at 130. China Sugars are wanted at 182 for the end of the month, and this may be set down as the cash rate. We have heard of no business in Luzons this morning, but a few shares changed hands yesterday at 75 and 76. This morning the stock is rather firmer, with cash buyers at 77. No doubt this may be safely attributed to the expected result of the meeting of shareholders, which will be held in the offices of the General Agents to-morrow forenoon, for the purpose of considering the special report prepared by Mr. H. Dickie on the working and prospects of the Refinery. Rumours as to the opinions arrived at by Mr. Dickie, as the result of his recent inspection of the concern, are of course prevalent, and a good many wild speculations are being freely indulged in. Judging from our own independent sources of information, and the opinion of an expert who has taken some considerable pains to obtain a thorough insight into the position of the Luzon Sugar Refinery, we shall certainly be very much surprised if Mr. Dickie's report does not coincide with the views we have so frequently expressed in these columns for many months past, namely, that as at present constituted and managed it is utterly impossible that the business can be made sufficiently remunerative to pay anything approaching an adequate return for the capital invested. In fact, before the Luzon Sugar Refinery can be transformed into a paying concern and a lucrative investment for holders of the Company's scrip, a great deal of money will require to be expended in requisite improvements and alterations. It is of course not our business, at least not at present, to enter into minute details, although the time may come when we shall have to speak freely; but as we are justified in believing that a practical observer like Mr. Henry Dickie has made himself thoroughly conversant with the necessities of the case, it is but fair to allow him the first opportunity of expounding the views he has formed from his recent visit to Manila. On this morning that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., with that princely munificence which has ever been their distinguishing characteristic, have decided to "cushion" the Luzon Sugar Refining Company with the charcoal pans and other refining appliances, which they have had in Manila for some considerable time past. If this be true, and the Spanish Government can be "squared," and Spanish influence obtained for the Company, we have no doubt whatever that the Luzon Refinery has a prosperous future before it. Otherwise the prospect is gloomy enough, even although our latest advices state that during the last month business was much better than it ever has been previously.

A fair business has been done in China Sugars at \$182 per share for cash and 183 for the end of the month, the stock leaving off firm with buyers at above rates. Luzons are firmer and have changed hands at \$78 for cash, and 80 for the end of June. There are still buyers at the cash rate and offers to buy at 82 for the end of June. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

**SHARES.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue 140 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 144 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$525 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,400 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, ex div. sellers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1000 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$205 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,225 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$4 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, premium.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122½ per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. prem. sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$182 per share, sales and buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$168 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem. sales.

**EXCHANGE.**  
ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 117½  
Bank Bills, at demand 117½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 117½  
Bank Bills, at 3 months sight 117½  
Credits, at 4 months sight 118  
On Hongkong.—Bank, T. T. 3/8 @ 3/8  
On Shanghai.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Canton.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Bombay.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Calcutta.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Hongkong.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Shanghai.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Canton.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Bombay.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2  
On Calcutta.—Bank, T. T. 1/2 @ 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530  
(Allowance, Tels 112.)  
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$555  
(Allowance, Tels 40.)  
NEW PATNA.....per chest, \$600  
OLD PATNA (first choice).....per chest, \$585  
OLD PATNA (second choice).....per chest, \$575  
OLD PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$565  
OLD PATNA (without choice).....per chest, \$555  
NEW BARNES (high touch).....per chest, \$575  
NEW BARNES (low touch).....per chest, \$565  
NEW PERSIAN.....per picul, \$380  
(Allowance, Tels 24.)  
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$410  
(Allowance, Tels 8.)

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Holchow and Pakhol.—Per *Ping-on*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Foochow.—Per *Enlarig*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Moray* and *Crystal*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Killarney*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Gordon*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Amoy.—Per *Compla*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Wosung.—Per *Bathwell Castle*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Felling*, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 7.30 A.M.  
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Saigon.—Per *Bismarck*, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Manila.—Per *Bulan*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Foochow.—Per *Roslyn*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FAIRBANKS &amp; CO.'S REGISTER).

YESTERDAY.	
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.918
Thermometer—4 P.M.	81
Thermometer—10 P.M.	81
Thermometer—4 A.M.	79
Thermometer—10 A.M.	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—10 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
TO-DAY.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.014
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.078
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M.	84
Thermometer—4 P.M.	84
Thermometer—10 P.M.	80
Thermometer—4 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—10 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—10 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	79

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

MARIA MAGDALENA, German bark, 583, E. F. Hermann, 14th May, Hamburg 19th December, General—Meyer & Co.  
IMPORTER, American ship, 1,370, Allen, 14th May, Cardiff 6th January, Coals.—Messageries Maritimes.  
MARIE ALFRED, French bark, 308, G. C. Bignon, 14th May, Singapore 8th April, Timber.—Order.  
DE BAY, British steamer, 1,087, Joseph J. Lee, 15th May, Saigon 10th May, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
DJEMAH, French steamer, 3,642, de Boissieu Baron, 15th May, Shanghai 12th May, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
COMPTA, Dutch steamer, 1,201, S. Schoofma, 15th May, Batavia 1st May, and Saigon 10th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
TEKLI, British bark, 394, L. G. Buckholdt, 15th May, Singapore 25th April, Timber.—Ban Guan Leong.  
HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 978, Allison, 15th May, Saigon 11th May, Rice.—Russell & Co.  
HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Nelson, 15th May, Canton 14th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,196, F. H. Wallace, Swatow 14th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Active*, Danish steamer, for Holchow.  
*Peking*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Hainan*, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
*Killarney*, British steamer, for Swatow.  
*Emmy*, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.  
*Tittle Baker*, American bark, for Ilolo.

## DEPARTURES.

May 15, *Halman*, British steamer, for Holchow.  
May 15, *Nelson*, British steamer, for Saigon.  
May 15, *Maggie*, British gunboat, for a cruise.  
May 15, *Peking*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
May 15, *Active*, Danish steamer, for Halphong.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *De Bay*, str., from Saigon.—20 Chinese.  
Per *Compla*, str., from Batavia, &c.—2 Portuguese and 69 Chinese.  
Per *Djemah*, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs. Jelfon, Messrs. R. T. Gray, Cecil Holliday, John Macgregor, Rosset, and Sun, and 17 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Saigon.—Mr. L. Ch. Masse, for Naples.—Mr. Ely, for Marseille.—Messrs. Verhostraten, J. Twinn, J. Grose, and E. Estrine.  
Per *Chi-yuen*, str., from Swatow.—146 Chinese.  
Per *Sumida Maru*, str., for Nagasaki, &c.—Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Anderson and Ramsay, and 23 Chinese in steerage.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Hungarian* reports left Saigon on the 11th instant. Had moderate S.E. winds and fine weather throughout.  
The British steamship *De Bay* reports left Saigon on the 10th instant at 5 p.m. Experienced light Southerly winds to Cape Padaran thence to port had moderate S.E. winds and fine clear weather.  
The Chinese steamship *Chi-yuen* reports left Swatow on the 14th instant. Had light S.W. winds and fine clear weather. In Swatow the steamships *Pekili*, *Taitai*, *Taiwan*, *Chaofoo*, *Swatow*, and *Alloy*.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,400, E. C. Stewart, R.N.R., 13th May, Saigon 9th May, Rice and General.—Captain.  
ALWINE, German steamer, 403, F. Thiesen, 12th May, Newchwang 4th April, Beans.—Wielor & Co.  
ANNAM, Annamite steamer, 317, Yuen Man Tung, 12th May, Kowloon 4th May, General.—Order.  
ARABIC, British steamer, 2,375, W. G. Peame, 9th May, San Francisco 10th April, and Yokohama 13th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
BENARTY, British steamer, 1,119, Le Boutillier, 7th May, Nagasaki 3rd May, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
BENLARIO, British steamer, 1,482, J. Clark, 6th May, Saigon 2nd May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
BIVOUAC, British steamer, 811, A. G. Campbell, 12th May, Saigon 8th May, Rice.—Tung Kee & Co.  
BOTHWELL CASTLE, British steamer, 1,653, Thomson, 10th May, Saigon 6th May, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
BOWEN, British steamer, 84, R. Craig, 29th April, Adelaide 29th March, Sydney 5th April, Brisbane 7th, Townsville 10th, Cooktown 12th, Thursday Island 14th, and Port Darwin 18th, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
BUTUAN, Spanish steamer, 358, Ojanaga, 8th May, Manila 6th May, General.—Dunn, Melby & Co.  
CANTON, British steamer, 1,095, J. C. Jacques, 5th May, Singapore 29th April, General.—Chinese.  
CRYSTAL, British steamer, 1,077, Darling, 1st May, Calcutta 14th April, Sandhead 15th, Penang 21st, and Singapore 24th, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
DANUBE, British steamer, 591, R. Jones, 14th May, Bangkok 1st May, Rice and General.—Russell & Co.  
DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, Wright, 14th May, Manila 11th May, General.—Russell & Co.  
DOUGLAS, British steamer, 82, S. Ashton, 12th May, Foochow 9th May, Amoy 10th, and Swatow 11th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 221, D. A. Rementeria, 13th May, Manila 10th May, General.—Remedios & Co.  
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, 24th March, Manila 1st March, General.—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock.  
FAME, British steamer, 117, Spang, (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
FRELUON, British steamer, 712, W. N. Allison, 11th May, Bangkok 6th May, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
GLENROV, British steamer, 1,411, W. J. Geake, 10th May, Saigon 6th May, Rice and Paddy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, 1,320, W. Wright, 11th May, Shanghai 7th May, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,066, H. O'Neill, 7th May, Saigon 3rd May, Rice.—Captain.  
LIDO, British steamer, 620, S. Lewis, 9th May, Keelung 7th May, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
MENZALEH, French steamer, 1,276, F. Homery, 13th May, Yokohama 6th May, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
MORAY, British steamer, 1,137, Wm. S. Duncan, 30th April, Calcutta 14th April, and Singapore 22nd, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
PING-ON, British steamer, 74, A. McCaslin, 11th May, Haiphong 8th May, and Holchow 10th, General.—Russell & Co.  
ROSSLYN, British str., 1,049, John McKechnie, 9th May, Saigon 4th May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th, China Traders' Insurance Co.  
SUMATRA, British steamer, 1,400, T. Fairbairn, 8th May, Yokohama 10th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. S. Co.  
WELLS, German steamer, 393, E. Phipps, 13th May, Holchow 11th May, General.—Wielor & Co.  
YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, June 23rd, Quanaig 15th June, General.—Kwok Achong & Son.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ABBE CARVER, American bark 283, Pendleton, 15th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 21st Feb. Coals.—Slomson & Co.  
ADELIA CARLETON, American bark, 593, Grant, 27th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 24th Feb. Coals.—Russell & Co.  
ADVANCE, Slamese bark, 336, P. Dethlefsen, 8th May, Bangkok 16th April, Rice.—Chinese.  
ALICE MARY, British bark, 501, James G. Daw, 14th May, Sydney 10th March, Coals.—Russell & Co.  
ALVA, Portuguese ship, 633, E. de Souza, 12th May, Rajang 21st April, Timber.—Brandao & Co.  
ANDROKLOS, British bark, 60, D. Murray, 1st May, Amoy 30th April, Bricks.—Butterfield & Swire.  
ANNA, German bark, 447, Jensen, 4th May, Bangkok 27th March, Rice.—Wielor & Co.  
ANTONETTE, British bark, 884, Th. Bunle, 7th May, Saigon 27th April, Paddy.—Morris & Co.  
BEN. F. HUNT, Jr., Amer. bark, 1,100, J. N. Pritchard, 23rd April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 24th February, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
BILLY SIMPSON, British bark, 432, Brown, 13th May, Bangkok 20th April, General.—Hing Lee.  
BONITO, German brig, 591, H. Haase, 17th April, Bangkok 17th March, General.—Wielor & Co.  
CAMBERIDGE, British ship, 1,131, Hill, 28th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 11th March, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
CHANDERNAGOR, Siberian bark, 682, Mercer, 6th Feb, Manila 27th Jan., Ballast.—Carlowitz & Co.  
CYPRUS, British ship, 1,395, Johnson, 11th Jan., Middleboro 4th August, Iron.—Russell & Co.  
C. B. LAZARINE, American bark, 280, W. Gilkey, 4th Feb., Rio de Janeiro 9th Oct., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.  
C. P. DIXON, American bark, 728, Canby, 29th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 3rd March, Coal.—Slomson & Co.  
DIO FILI, Austrian bark, 61, D. Benedich, 30th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 12th March, Coal.—Borneo Co. Limited.  
FORMOSA, British schooner, 387, W. G. Quayle, 23rd April, Key West 2nd May, V.A. 17th February, Sapwood.—Slomson & Co.  
GREAT ADMIRAL, American bark, 1,576, B. Thompson, 12th May, Cardiff 11th January, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
GUARDIAN, American ship, 1,124, Fletcher, 3rd Feb., Newchwang, N.S.W., 8th Dec. Coals.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
HECHT, German 3-m. schooner, 358, W. Floetz, 11th May, Tournon, General.—Slomson & Co.  
HERRING, American ship, 1,367, C. M. Nichols, 25th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 8th March, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
HERMANN, German bark, 441, M. Traulsen, 10th April, Bangkok 24th March, General.—Wielor & Co.  
JACOBINE, German bark, 419, C. H. Christensen, 6th May, Newchwang 17th April, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued.)

JOHN WORSTER, American bark, F. A. Houghton, 11th Feb., Newchwang, N.S.W., 19th Dec. Coal.—Russell & Co.  
KARL, German bark, 382, E. Knecht, 8th May, Newchwang 22nd April, Beans.—Cheang Woo Chan.  
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 215, Schierholz, 2nd Jan., Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
MARIE, German bark, 464, H. Island, 24th April, Freemantle 17th February, Sandalwood.—Captain.  
MERCURY, American ship, 1,156, Panno, 4th March, Singapore 1st February, Timber.—Russell & Co.  
MERCURY, British bark, 361, Thomas, 29th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Borneo Co. Limited.  
MOUNT LEBANON, British barkentine, 530, C. H. Nelson, 2nd May, Newchwang, N.S.W., 26th February, Coal.—Rozario & Co.  
N. THAYER, American bark, 585, Crosby, 1st April, Newchwang 27th January, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
PAPA, German bark, 748, F. H. Bannau, 5th March, Constant 25th October, Flour.—Slomson & Co.—Kowloon Dock.  
PENOBSCOT, American bark, 1,433, O. G. Eaton, 13th March, Newchwang, N.S.W., 31st January, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
PRISCILLA, British bark, 767, B. Young, 25th March, Newchwang 8th January, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, Siam bark, 542, T. Otten, 4th May, Bangkok 26th March, Rice.—Chinese.  
ROBERT PORTER, American bark, 840, D. C. Nichols, 6th April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 26th January, Coals.—Russell & Co.  
ROSA MADRE, Italian bark, 911, G. D. Ottone, 5th May, Shanghai 16th April, Ballast.—D. Musso & Co.  
SACRAMENTO, American ship, 1,347, J. C. Entwistle, 20th April, New York 18th Dec. Oil and General.—Melchers & Co.  
SAMAR, American ship, 1,058, O. Miller, 23rd April, Sydney 23rd February, Coal.—Russell & Co.  
SIR WM. MALCOLM, British bark, 968, T. R. Brown, 24th Feb., Newchwang, N.S.W., 30th Dec. Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
SOOLOO, British bark, 472, Backay, 7th May, Bangkok 12th April, Rice and Sapwood.—Borneo Co. Limited.  
ST. IDEUX, French bark, 388, J. Durand, 2nd April, Whampoa 1st April, General.—Carlowitz & Co.  
SUSAN GILMORE, American ship, 1,207, W. M. Carver, 18th April, Nagasaki 20th April, Coals.—Captain.  
TILLIAM, American bark, 683, J. H. Boynton, 23rd April, Newchwang, N.S.W., 21st February, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
WAORIN, German 3-m. schooner, 179, A. Dibun, 31st March, Whampoa 1st April, General.—Wielor & Co.  
WANDERING JEW, American ship, 1,668, H. Talpy, 26th Feb., Cardiff 27th October, Coal.—Russell & Co.

## CANTON.

NINPO, British steamer, 761, Cass, 13th May, Shanghai 12th May, General and Treasure (Tails 12,200).—Slomson & Co.

## WHAMPOA.

ERLKONIG, German bark, 456, A. Nausch, 6th May, Newchwang 16th April, Beans.—Slomson & Co.  
MARIE, German bark, 739, G. Thomasschew, 6th May, Newchwang 17th April, General.—Melchers & Co.  
PRINTemps, French bark, 357, Gaillard, 5th May, Newchwang 19th March, Beans.—Carlowitz & Co.

## AMOI.

In Port on 5th May, 1883.  
Friedrich, German schooner, 295 (Moco)—Pasaday & Co.  
Glenury, British schooner, 283 (Thomson)—Pasaday & Co.  
Helene, German bark, 250 (Kosow)—Boyd & Co.  
Magenta, British schooner, 327 (Coalfleet)—Pasaday & Co.  
Rachol, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.  
Rosella, British schooner, 219 (John Collis)—Russell & Co.  
Safuma, British bark, 864 (Lord)—Boyd & Co.  
Sofia, Swedish bark, 280 (Fehrsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Willie, British schooner, 274 (Olin)—Boyd & Co.

## FOOCHOW.

In Port on 28th April, 1883.  
Florence Treat, British bark, 790 (Dobson)—Chinese.

## SHANGHAI.

In Port on 4th May, 1883.  
Anglo-Indian, British bark, 444 (Graham)—Drysdale, Ringer & Co.  
Argos, British brig, 289 (Johnson)—Nils Moller.  
Batavia, British bark, 367—Nils Moller.  
Brenda, British brig, 291 (Swensen)—Mackenzie & Co.  
Ching-tai, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.  
Count of Erro, British schooner, 219 (Taylor)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Elliot, British brig, 285 (Neill)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Gilead, Norwegian bark, 437 (Harter)—Butterfield & Swire.  
G. H. Waspaw, German bark, 538 (Boysen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Hilda, British bark, 306 (Henningsen)—Nils Moller.  
J. S. Stone, American bark—Captain.  
Kate, British schooner, 192 (Oats)—Russell & Co.  
Kolga, German bark, 540 (Lome Bang)—Russell & Co.  
Kristina Nilsson, American brig, 279 (Thomson)—Russell & Co.  
Martha, British bark, 853 (McPherson)—Morris & Co.  
M. Wenkenman, American sch., 505 (Oberg)—J. W. Muller & Co.  
Ned White, American schooner, 523 (Parker)—Russell & Co.  
Pearl, American bark, 536 (Howes)—Chippman, King & Co.  
E. V. Litchfield, American bark, 1,041 (Squid)—Russell & Co.  
Theobald, American schooner, 239 (Williams)—Frazier & Co.  
Tyburnia, British bark, 948 (Chalmers)—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Velox, Dutch bark, 240 (Wilkins)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
VICTORIAN, Danish bark, 460, Magleby 16th April, Amoy 15th April, Bricks.—Wielor & Co.

## NAGASAKI.

In Port on 28th April, 1883.  
City of Philadelphia, American ship, 1,384 (Winn)—C. & T. Trading Co.  
H. Bremer, German schooner, 331 (Bremer)—Frazier & Co.  
Kosaki Maru, Japanese ship, 400 (Christensen)—M. B. M. Co.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Shanghai.  
Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Shanghai.  
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Russell S. G. Pasley, Singapore.  
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippley, en route Shanghai.  
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Hongkong.  
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliot, Kobe.  
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Flying Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Shanghai.  
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Singapore.  
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuibban, Sandakan.  
Keestril, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Shanghai.  
Linnet, British gunboat, Commander C. P. Harris, Shanghai.  
Maggie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Hongkong.  
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Moonen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Kobe.  
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander Bickford, Shanghai.  
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander M. Bicker, Hongkong.  
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Hongkong.  
Twined, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commander Cuming, Hongkong.  
Vigilant, paddle dispatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Shanghai.  
Wolver, turret-ship, 4 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Shanghai.

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Chabo.  
Alert, American corvette, 4 corvette, Commander Kempf, Kobe.  
Duke of Edinburgh, Russian ironclad, Captain de Giers, Shanghai.  
Ernak, Russian transport, Captain Kolichan, Nagasaki.  
Gornostal, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostok.  
Ilis, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klaus, Shanghai.  
Kersaint, French corvette, Commander Beaumont, Tonquin.  
Leipzig, German corvette, 16 guns, Captain Herbig, Hongkong.  
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Rouvier, Tonquin.  
Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Nagasaki.  
Moyre, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Tataroff, Japan.  
Nepis, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Valodnt, Nagasaki.  
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Green, Hongkong.  
Richmond, American frigate, 14 guns, Captain Skerrett, Hongkong.  
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Boyle, Vladivostok.  
St. Petersburg, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Sideman, Vladivostok.  
Stosch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain Buchholtz, Shanghai.  
Tamega, Portuguese gunboat, Commander da Costa Cabral, Macao.  
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Hecks, Singapore.  
Victorieuse, French frigate, 14 guns, Captain de la Basse, Tonquin.  
Villan, French corvette, 15 guns, Captain M. Dewatre, Tonquin.  
Vostok, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Molchansky, Japan.  
Wolf, German gunboat, 4 guns, Commander von Raven, Hongkong.

## CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

An-lan, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, Lin Kuo Chang, Hongkong.  
Chee-hing, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chinese Captain, Canton.  
Chen-lo, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, J. Stewart, Canton.  
Chen-ju, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chinese-Hongkong.  
Ching-on, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chung Wing Fai, Canton.  
Ching-shing, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, F. Besard, Hongkong.  
Chop-chung, Revenue cruiser, 11 Tack Ming, Canton.  
Chop-shai, Viceroy's gunboat, Chang, on a cruise.  
Hai-chang-ching, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Wu Ju Ching, Hongkong.  
Hsing-ching, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Ch'ien Liang Chieh, Hongkong.  
Hoi-tung-hung, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, Yit-tung, Canton.  
Hua-shan, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, H. J. Farnham, Canton.  
Hui-shan, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Chinese-Canton.  
Peng-shan, Revenue cruiser, 4 guns, Chinese-Hongkong.  
Quang-ching, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, Li Ping Tai, Canton.  
Shen-chi, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, San Tung Tai, Hongkong.  
Sui-tung, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, J. B. Murray, Hai Ling Shan.  
Tahing, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Chinese-Almaly Bogu Forts.  
Tehing-pu, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, China, Hongkong.  
Tehing-shing, Revenue cruiser, 4 guns, China, Hongkong.  
Tehing-tung, Viceroy's gunboat, 6 guns, A. Gervais, Canton.  
Yi-hui, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Chinese-Canton.  
Yuen-tung, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Chinese-Canton.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has been trading at the undermentioned premises for the past 18 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the "Best Materials" and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.  
N.B.—Note the address.

NAM SING.